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15s 6d, 20s 6d, 25s 6d, 27s 6d,
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12s 6d, 17s 6d, 19s 6d, 21s,
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For 7 years of age.
25s to 45s.

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25s, 30s, 35s, 37s 6d, 50s to 5s

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SILK and BEAD GALLOONS, very light, for Summer Wear.

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BEAD ORNAMENTS in a variety of Patterns
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Terra Cotta, Vienna-Rose, Grey, Cardinal, Green, and other
Fashionable Shades.

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The winning of the hearts of SUMMER, and the beauties of SUMMER, and the post that that apartment thereto once more grace our country. Known shipments have helped us to make the PRETTIEST AND GRANDEST SHOW ever seen in Sydney, and each day brings forth further evidence of our power and willingness to serve the people, and attend to the people's wants.

THE PRESENT SEASON

promises to be a grand one with us. We are full of hope, anticipation, and joyful anticipation. Many alterations, improvements, and improvements, which have been in progress for many months, and which have conduced to the very best of the season.

beach, will estimate this summer season
have not halted on our onward march of progress. We are
making

A GRAND SHOW
in
OUR EVER BEAUTIFUL SHOWROOMS.

Ladies are specially invited, children of the feminine gender
not objected to, and any number of paramours, with slippers
books, rolls of notes, and pockets full of cash, will be welcome
with open arms.

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We have

A DELIGHTFUL PROGRAMME
of entertainment, and a special prize, also, open to all.

to offer—never a slight shadow of doubt
to us are sure there is no division of opinion. There is
A PARADISE OF FRENCH BONNETS,
direct from Paris the beautiful, and everything that has passed
the boulevards of the most fashionable city in the world,
has been approved of by the UPPER TEN and AESTHETIC
Fashion, in Fashion's selectest centre, is simply represented as
faithfully displayed.

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Come and see
OUR GRAND SUMMER SHOW.

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OUR ONLY ADDRESS:
ANTHONY HORDEN and SONS,
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Immediate delivery.

THE FATAL ILLNESS OF FREDERICK THE NOBLE.

By SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

"Mark now how a plain tale shall put you down."

—HENRY IV., Part I., Act 2, Scene 4.

CHAPTER VIII.—(CONTINUED).

Honours Gracefully Conferred.—On March 25 the Emperor put into Dr. Krause's hands a document appointing him an extraordinary professor in the University of Berlin. The title of professor has fallen to such "base uses" in this country that, as Matthew Arnold pointed out, learned men are generally rather shy of claiming it. In Germany, however, the use of the title is strictly regulated, and the possession of it is an honour which is greatly coveted; it also makes an immense practical difference in a professional man's position. At the same time his Majesty handed me a slip of paper of which the annexed sketch is a facsimile reproduction.

*I wish to give
you an Order
in grateful recognition
of your
valuable services
to me and mine—
in remembrance of
my accession to
the throne. I shall
therefore and the
Queen whether she
will make an exception
in your case, and
allow you to accept
and wear the decoration.*

This communication is very characteristic of Frederick the Noble, showing as it does his profound respect for the Queen, and his delicate thoughtfulness for humble individuals like myself. I know of no other instance in which a foreign monarch has before conferring an honour on an Englishman, not only taken the trouble to ascertain whether the distinction would be pleasing to the recipient's own Sovereign, but obtained leave for him to accept and use it. Honours thus conferred are something immeasurably beyond the mere title or insignia which represent them; they become precious tokens of genuine personal interest like the gifts of an attached friend.

Mr. Howell received at the same time a high order from his Majesty—the second class of the Kron Order.

Attacks by the "Reptile" Press.—From about this time I was made the object of constant attacks in some of the German newspapers, which seemed to draw their inspiration largely from Professor von Bergmann. Conspicuous among these were the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the *Kron Zeitung*, and the *Post*. A large number of provincial papers took their cue from these journals, and showed me with a virulence of which English people can scarcely form an idea. Threatening letters came to me in abundance, but I am happy to say I also received many messages of sympathy and encouragement. Whilst the former all emanated from one class, the latter were sent by representatives of all classes—the aristocracy, professional men, merchants, tradespeople, and workmen. These kind and encouraging letters will always be kept by me amongst my most prized possessions, as delightful tokens of a most trying time. It is amusing, but at the same time somewhat painful, to note, as showing the depths of malignant stupidity to which men may fall when misled by passion, that one of the chief points of attack against me from these journals, and which I was of Jewish origin. When argument and invective were exhausted, the appeal to the anti-Semitic feeling so prevalent among certain classes in Germany was a never-failing resource. My real name was said to be "Moritz Mackenzie," of which hypothetical appellation "Morell Mackenzie" was gravely said to be the English equivalent.

Progress of the Disease.—On April 4 the temperature was still rather high, and the illustrious patient had been much troubled with cough the night before. On the 5th a good deal of diarrhoea came on, and some of the right side of the opening in the windpipe, and some vegetation were noticed around the tube.

At this time there was a good deal of excitement in the public mind about the proposed Battenberg marriage, but I cannot say that it produced much effect on the Emperor.

My Visit to London Postponed.—It had been arranged some time previously that about this time I should be allowed to return to London for a week or two, and as there were no symptoms indicative of impending danger I was looking forward to my brief holiday with some pleasure. The Emperor, however, said to me one evening, "I hope you won't mind putting off your return to London for a short time." He continued, "I expect your patients in London must quite hate me for keeping you here." I replied, "No, sir. All English people love the deepest interest in your health. There is no one who would not make sacrifices to be of service to you." His Majesty replied, "I cannot understand why it is that people are so kind to me." In the evening the Emperor sent for me, and handed the Cross and Star of the

Hohensohn Order, together with an autograph letter, of which the following is a copy:—

"Christiansburg, April 10, 1888.

"My dear Sir Morell,—You were called to me by the unanimous wish of my German medical attendants.

"Not knowing you myself, I had confidence in you in consequence of their recommendation. But I soon learnt to appreciate you from personal experience.

"You have rendered me most valuable services, in recognition of which, and in remembrance of my accession to the throne, I have the pleasure to confer on you the 'Comthur Cross and Star of my Royal Order of Hohensohn.'

Yours truly, "FREDERICK I.R.

"Sir Morell Mackenzie."

A Fatal Day.—As, owing to the unfortunate series of events which occurred on April 12, that day proved to be a turning-point in the case, I need make no apology for describing what took place at some length. Before doing so, I may be allowed to say that what I am about to state here is the exact truth, to the best of my knowledge and belief. There has been so much misrepresentation and downright lying about this matter, and the consequences of what occurred were so serious, that it is necessary to place the whole body of facts before my readers in order that they may be in a position to form a correct judgment. Let it be understood that I am not writing this for the purpose of

then tried to push the tube into the windpipe. Again no air came through the cannula, and it was clear that instead of entering the air-passages it had been forced downwards in front of the trachea, plunging up the soft tissues in that situation, and making what is technically known as a "false passage." Again the Professor had to pull out the tube, and again its withdrawal was followed by violent coughing and streams of blood. To my consternation, Professor von Bergmann then pushed his finger deeply into the wound, and on withdrawing it tried to insert another tube; he again failed, however, and again the attempt was followed as before by most distressing coughing and copious bleeding. The position of the cannula as introduced will be understood by examining Fig. 4.

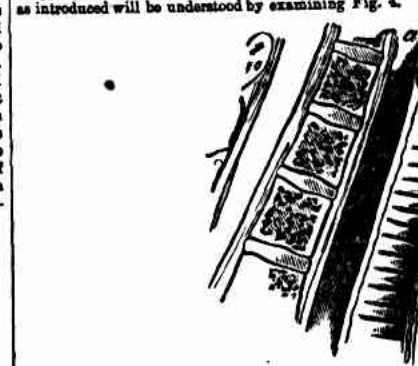
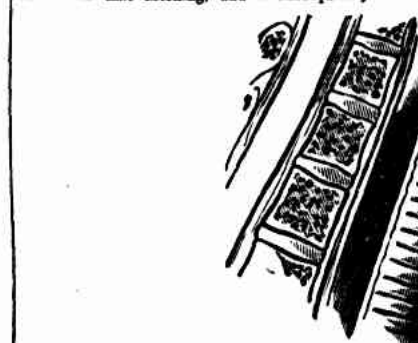


Fig. 4.—Diagram (half size) showing the part into which von Bergmann plunged the cannula. The instrument, instead of being in the trachea, is seen to be in front of it. Professor von Bergmann then asked that his assistant, who was waiting in his carriage outside, might be sent for. It seemed as if he contemplated doing so, but the Emperor was saved any further torture by the arrival of Dr. Brannan on the scene. Professor von Bergmann at once yielded the case into the hands of his assistant, and the young surgeon, taking a moderate-sized cannula (No. 8, German measure), passed it with the greatest ease into the trachea. There had, indeed, never been any difficulty in introducing the cannula. I had inserted a tube in the presence of my colleagues, Drs. Wagner and Krause, at 10 o'clock that morning, and I subsequently took



it out and substituted another for it. Although both these tubes had passed quite freely and without causing either coughing or bleeding, neither of them was altogether satisfactory. The Emperor coughed almost incessantly, and continued to lose much blood for two hours after Bergmann's abortive struggles with the tube; the severity of the symptoms then began to diminish, but there was still a good deal of coughing, with some hemorrhage at intervals, till his Majesty went to bed.

Half an hour after the Professor's departure, the Emperor sent for me and asked, "Why did Bergmann put his finger into my throat?" I replied, "I do not know, sir." His Majesty then went on to say, "I hope you will not allow Professor von Bergmann to do any further operation on me?" I answered, "After what I have seen to-day, sir, I beg most respectfully to say that I can no longer have the honour of continuing in attendance on your Imperial Majesty if Professor von Bergmann is to be permitted to touch your throat again."

Bergmann's roughness was never forgotten by the Emperor, although the nobility of his nature prevented him from showing any resentment, and even from bearing the awkward operator any ill-will. The Emperor often referred afterwards to von Bergmann's roughness, and unimpeachable testimony remains as to the opinion of his Majesty on this subject in his own handwriting three days before his lamented death. I have not been permitted to reproduce this autograph, but I shall be happy to show it to anyone who has a legitimate claim to inspect it. The means of testing the truth of what Bergmann and I make opposite statements may not always be present, but here at least is a touchstone of von Bergmann's veracity; von Bergmann says that the Emperor "thankfully shook his hands"; the illustrious patient's own handwriting, on the contrary, shows that he was by no means satisfied with his treatment by Bergmann.

I returned to my room and discussed Bergmann's conduct with Mr. Howell, who as well as myself, had noticed the strangeness of his manner on his arrival. I could not see anything in the case which could have justified Professor Bergmann introducing his finger into the wound. It is true that there were some granulations round the orifice of the wound, such as are often met with after tracheotomy, but there was really nothing whatever to interfere with the passage of the cannula. The young surgeon, however, was so much terrified by the Emperor's coughing, and so much excited by the extreme importance of the use of antiseptics, should not have at least washed his hands before introducing his finger into the tracheal wound. It appears, however, according to Bergmann's recent assertion, that he dexterously managed to dip his hand into some carbolic water, without either of us being able to perceive it. I had never before seen a cannula forced into the passage of the neck, though I had occasionally heard of the accident happening to young operators. One case had also come under my own notice in which the accident, having occurred to a young surgeon, the operation had to be completed by the nurse, who, from her large experience in such cases, was easily able to introduce the cannula into the windpipe. This young surgeon, however, was peculiarly unfortunate with his tracheotomy cases, two patients having died under his knife shortly afterwards. In all these cases, however, the accident had occurred at the time of the operation when there is sometimes a little difficulty in getting the tube through the little slit which is made in the windpipe. Under such circumstances the mistake, if not excusable, is at any rate intelligible. But in a case where the operation had been done two months before, where the wound in the neck and that in the windpipe communicated by what may be called a beaten track, along which the tube, if properly directed, almost found its own way in, it is simply incomprehensible to me that any surgeon should have done such mischief unless his wife were disordered through nervousness or some other cause. It was like a man trying to force a way through the wall of a house when the door stood open before him.

The Reptile Again.—The whole of the incident which I have just related was misrepresented in the grossest way by the *Kölnische Zeitung*. Mr. Howell was accused of having, whilst trying to adjust the cannula during the night, injured the trachea and pushed fragments of diseased tissue into the lungs. This (according to the *Reptile*) brought on repeated attacks of suffocation; and, after several hours' delay, Bergmann had fortunately arrived in time to snatch the Emperor from the jaws of death by introducing a new tube, with much ease in the same style.

Results of Bergmann's Handiwork.—On April 13 the Emperor complained of soreness in the neck. He was able, however, to drive into Berlin in a closed carriage with the Empress and the Princess Victoria. In the evening, as I was going out to dinner, I paid a visit to his Majesty at half-past 7. I returned at 10 o'clock, and on once went to the illustrious patient. I found him breathing rather quickly, but there was no hindrance to the passage of air through the cannula. I left the room to report on his Majesty's condition to the Empress, with whom I remained 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour. When I returned to my sitting-room I found that the orderly had called Mr. Howell to

see the Emperor. From Mr. Howell's description I gathered that there was no change in his Majesty's condition. On the 14th the Emperor felt rather poorly in the morning, but was up by noon, and did a great deal of writing. In the afternoon he drove out and walked about a little in the Thiergarten. At 6 p.m. the Empress sent for me, and said his Majesty had had a slight shivering fit. I was quite prepared for the announcement, for ever since Bergmann's unfortunate performance on the 12th, I had been fearing the onset of pneumonia (from the trickling of blood and decomposition of substances into the lungs), or the development of acute suppurative inflammation round the "false passage." In the evening his Majesty's temperature was 103° Fahrenheit.

he had a restless night, and on the following morning there were some rales in the larger bronchial tubes, though there was no sign of congestion in the lungs themselves. Fully realising the gravity of the situation, I requested that Professor Leyden should be summoned. Finding that he was away from Wiesbaden, I obtained permission to call in Professor Senator. That eminent physician, after a most careful examination, could detect no disease in the lungs except slight bronchial catarrh.

The next day (April 16) my worst fears were confirmed. The temperature remained at about the same level (102° to 103° Fahrenheit), and pus began to be discharged in abundance from the cannula and from the lower part of the wound. On pressing over the front of the neck, and carrying the hand upwards, matter could

be soon to well out more profusely. This proved that an abscess had already formed in front of the trachea where the cannula had been pushed in by Bergmann. The pus was certain to burrow downwards towards the chest, and it was only too likely that nearly the whole of the front of the neck would be converted into a huge abscess, involving wide-spread disorganisation of the structures round about the trachea, gradually undermining the Emperor's strength, and leading only too surely to hectic, and in no long time to death. This fatal complication, be it remembered, was in no way the natural result of the disease; it was attributable solely to the injury done a few days before by Bergmann's random stabbing with an unguarded tube.

On the 17th we had the advantage of Professor Leyden's counsel. He also, after an exhaustive examination, failed to find the least evidence of disease in the lungs. These organs were again most carefully examined by Professor Senator and Krause, as well as myself, and we were unanimous in pronouncing them to be quite unaffected. Professor von Bergmann, however, whose mastery of the art of physical exploration of the chest had not been very strikingly displayed at St. Remo, insisted, in opposition to us all, that there were secondary deposits of cancer in the lungs. He afterwards maintained, in spite of the palpable fact that matter could be literally squeezed out of the neck, that the pus came from Bergmann's preposterous opinions on this subject than to point out that when, two months later, after the illustrious patient's decease, the parts came to be examined, it was clearly proved that no disease of the lungs had been present, and that, except what had developed a few days before death.

Our New Colleagues.—Shortly after Professor Leyden's first visit to the Emperor, he was appointed one of the regular attendants of his Majesty. Professor Leyden's great clinical experience, and his careful studies in connection with alimentary, proved of the utmost importance, and I have no hesitation in saying that the extraordinary care and attention with which this distinguished physician regulated the nutrition of the illustrious invalid considerably prolonged his life.

Professor Senator also proved a most valuable colleague. His wide theoretical knowledge and practical experience proved of much service in the acute stage of the last attack. In obtaining the cooperation of these two eminent physicians, I felt that the greatest burden of responsibility, which before that had mainly rested on me, was much lightened. Some Memorable Cases.—In view of the serious aspect which the case was assuming, I thought it right to inform the Emperor that he was in a position of considerable danger, and I ventured to hint to his Majesty that if he had any matters to settle it would be advisable for him to do so now. The Emperor received this communication with his usual perfect composure, and shook me warmly but gravely by the hand, saying slowly, "I am much obliged to you for telling me. I hope I shall get better for the sake of my people." I noticed that his Majesty made a slight pause after the word "better," as if he were thinking aloud. At that moment Frederick the Noble was no doubt thinking of the enlightened and far-reaching schemes for the internal development of Germany, which he was then pursuing with his great energy and his untiring preparation for his great office. The regret for the uselessness of it all was not for himself but for his people, who were to lose the blessing of his wise and beneficent rule almost before they had learned to appreciate it.

I believe it was on this day (April 20th) that the Emperor made his touching remark to the Crown Prince, "Lerne aus letzten Tagen zu leben" (Learn to suffer without complaining). No one was ever better fitted to teach this lesson by his own example than this most patient of sufferers. Another story which was current about the same time, to the effect that the Emperor gave to the Court Chaplain Schrader a slip of paper bearing these words: "Do not pay for my recovery, but for my release," is entirely apocryphal. His Majesty was not aware that the distinguished divine had called at the Schloss till some hours after he had left. The Emperor received the Queen, who visited Germany at this time, on several occasions. He declared to me, after her Majesty's departure, that he was sure her visit had done him much good.

How the Emperor was Nursed.—This seems to be a convenient place to describe the nursing arrangements. His Majesty had a large staff of attendants, but with the exception of the orderly, who was on duty in the sick room at night, there was no trained nurse among them. The Emperor had four personal attendants, two valets, and two figures, besides his chief personal attendant Wetterling, who had been his soldier-servant almost since he joined the army 37 years previously. Wetterling gave a general superintendence, administering the medicines and arranging about the food under my directions. One of his Majesty's valets had also been with him over 20 years, and another for a long period. His two jockeys had been with him a shorter time—one only a few months—but whether they had been a longer or a shorter time in his service, and though some were more handy than others, they were all equally devoted to their beloved master. The Emperor was indeed a man whose soldiers would have shed their last drop of blood for him, and whose valets, rather than neglect their duty, would have fainted at their posts. The Empress herself took an

active part in the nursing, showing a practical knowledge of the art equal to that of any trained nurse. Her Majesty had several times given excellent proof of her skill and gentleness in dealing with the sick and wounded in the military hospitals during the bloody campaigns of 1866 and 1870; and now, when her own gallant soldier husband was laid low, she managed the details of the sick room in a way that filled me with admiration. Illthorpe the assistance which this noble lady had given us, though of the greatest value, was more of a moral than a practical kind. Often, indeed, when we doctors were losing heart, her Majesty would cheer us up and stimulate us to fresh efforts by her courage and example; but now her struggles were really heroic, ample; but now her wife away her tears in the Empress's ante-room, and then go in to him with a smiling face, bringing, as it were, a stream of sunshine into the chamber of suffering, and chasing the look of pain and weariness from the poor patient's countenance. Now her Majesty took a more active part in the work, and showed herself full of devices for ministering to the Emperor's comfort.

Bergmann Boycotted Me.—On April 26, on entering my sitting-room to be present at the morning consultation, von Bergmann introduced me a note in which he declined all further intercourse with me except such as was rendered necessary by my attendance on the illustrious patient. In the meantime I need only state that a day or two later, after some further amenities, which I had no difficulty in tracing to their source, I was obliged to inform the Emperor that Professor von Bergmann had shown fresh signs of hostility to me. Though I did not wish him to be relieved of his duties, I thought it was necessary that an eminent German surgeon should be called in order to check any misrepresentation which Bergmann might make in the future. I suggested the name of Professor Bardeleben, who shares with von Bergmann the direction of the surgical teaching in the University of Berlin. On the following day, April 29, the Empress informed me that she had received a letter from Professor von Bergmann, asking to be relieved from further attendance on the Emperor. In the meantime, I had written to Professor Bardeleben, who accordingly took part in the consultation the next morning, and remained in attendance till the end.

Further Breaking-up of the Windpipe.—Meanwhile the work of destruction was going on in the trachea and parts around it. On the night of the 29th-30th April a rattling noise had been audible throughout the day, and this was a loose cough at the orifice of the trachea. At 7 o'clock in the morning the Emperor had a severe fit of coughing, and brought up a large piece of necrotic tissue. After this the noise ceased, and the breathing became quiet. As the windpipe was in such an utterly unhealthy condition, it had occurred to me that a tube of lighter material than silver would be likely to do less damage. I had, therefore, ordered a cannula to be made of aluminium, and this was worn by his Majesty, except on one or two days now and then, till the end of his life.

The Wedding.—On the 24th the Emperor, who had a good night, rose early in the morning, and spent some time with Prince Henry and his bride. His Majesty went to the Blue Gallery, and was much disappointed to find that, thinking he would not be able to be present, the civil contract had been signed in his absence. He afterwards attended Divine service in the chapel. The bride was in which the Emperor rose to his feet was noticed by many of those present, but most people thought the illustrious invalid looked much shattered. The great effort which he made to appear as well as possible greatly fatigued him, and he could scarcely take any lunch. Late in the evening, however, he appeared much better, and enjoyed two hours in his pony carriage in the park. His temperature at 5 o'clock was 101.1° F. It had been so high as this since May 1. In the evening, however, it fell again to 100.6°.

The Sky Again Overcast.—On the next day the Emperor showed signs of fatigue and depression, though he did not complain. From this day (May 25) I reckoned the commencement of the final decline in his Majesty's health. He was never so well after Prince Henry's wedding. Some days before that event, however, there were signs that the original disposition of the Emperor was beginning to disseminate itself in adjacent parts. On May 20 a round nodule, about half a centimetre in diameter, was noticed under the skin about an inch above the inner end of the right collarbone. It was movable and moderately hard, and the skin over it was of natural colour and appearance. This nodule gradually increased in size, and in the early part of June its surface became slightly inflamed. It was judged to be a secondary point of malignant infection, and, as a matter of fact, it was found, on examination after death, to contain some cancerous elements.

CHAPTER IX.

THE EMPEROR'S LAST DAY AT POTSDAM.

Fresh Complications.—For the next three or four days there was no change in his Majesty's condition. He slept fairly well (for him), and was able to go out a good deal when the weather permitted. He was, however, more easily fatigued than he had hitherto been, and it was only too clear that his life was ebbing away sensibly.

On the evening of June 7 it was noticed by the attendant that whilst the Emperor was drinking some milk a small quantity of the liquid came out through the cannula. During the night the same thing was repeatedly observed by Professor Krause, who had taken the night duty since the 4th, as Mr. Howell had been obliged to return to England on account of the sudden death of his father. At 6.50 on the morning of the 8th, Mr. Krause came to my room and said, "What you have so often feared has now happened; a fistula has formed between the larynx and the oesophagus." He then told me what he had witnessed during the night, adding that once or twice nearly the whole of the milk which the Emperor had taken into his mouth had run out through the tube.

The complication was a most serious one, for in the weak condition of the Emperor anything which interfered with his taking a sufficient amount of nourishment would certainly bring his life to a very speedy end. At this time he was still able to take a fair quantity, as the following diet sheet (for June 8) will show:—10 a.m., about half a plateful of very thick porridge; 1 p.m., four eggs beaten up in wine; dinner, some purée of chicken, with a little mashed potato; in the afternoon a large piece of cream ice and three eggs; no supper; but at 10 p.m. a large plateful of shaped boiled rice. In the night some rice, cream, and eggs.

With a view of preventing the fluids which were swallowed from trickling down the windpipe, it was determined to use a tampon-cannula. This accordingly I put in on the 9th in the presence of Professors Bardeleben, Leyden, Krause, and Dr. von Wagner. His Majesty slept better the next night than he had done for some little time; he was able to take eight eggs in the course of it, and said in the morning that he felt better.

No Progress.—Seeing that the august patient was sinking day by day, I thought it my duty on the morning of June 10 to inform him that he was not doing well. I said to him, "I am sorry to tell you, sir, that you are not making progress." His Majesty replied, "I feel pretty well to-day." Nothing more was said, but some hours afterwards the Emperor handed me a slip of paper, on which he had written—

*I am very sorry
that I made no
progress*

These pathetic words showed me that the dying monarch had fully understood the meaning of what I had said to him.

Dying in Harbours.—Even at this time the Emperor battled with the prostration which was at last beginning to paralyse his hitherto indomitable will. On this very day (June 11th) he was writing nearly all the

morning, and the amount of work which he got through was wonderful under the circumstances. I always noticed that when his Majesty felt worse than usual he worked harder than ever; he had an almost overwhelming sense of the duties of his position, and seemed to strive almost literally to die at his post. I never discouraged the illustrious patient from working, as I knew that the disappointment he would have felt at being compelled to be idle would have more than counterbalanced any good he might otherwise have derived from remaining quiet. Moreover, the work itself seemed actually to sustain him, and it no doubt was useful in diverting his thoughts from his own condition.

Artificial Feeding.—On June 12, Mr. Howell, who had returned from England the day before, informed me that the Emperor had been able to take very little food during the night, and that a great part of what he did take escaped at the side of the cannula. At the consultation afterwards, it was unanimously agreed that artificial feeding had become necessary, and I was requested to undertake it. It was pointed out to my colleagues that, owing to the relaxed condition of the posterior wall of the trachea, caused by the exfoliation of the cartilage in the upper part of the trachea, and to the probably rotten state of the oesophageal walls, the passage of a feeding tube would be attended with considerable danger, but it was decided that the operation was imperatively indicated, whatever the risk might be. Accordingly at about 11 o'clock that morning I passed an oesophageal tube, and introduced about a quart of milk through it. His Majesty was again fed in the same way at 2 p.m., half a litre of condensed milk, with some cream and whisky, being given on this occasion. During the day I took an opportunity of pointing out to his Majesty that he was now almost entirely dependent on the feeding-tube for his supply of nourishment, and that, therefore, if any difficulty should arise interfering with the passage of the tube, he would be reduced to a condition of the most imminent danger. The Emperor merely bowed affirmatively on hearing this statement, but asked no questions.

The Beginning of the End.—At 3 a.m. on this day (June 13) I noticed a change in the Emperor's condition, which showed that the end was approaching. There were signs that inflammation of the lungs had evidently set in, and I knew that his Majesty's sufferings would soon cease. I had promised to inform the Empress at once if any change occurred, and accordingly at 4 o'clock I knocked gently at her Majesty's bedroom door. She was not asleep, and answered me immediately. As soon as possible the Empress was by the side of her dying husband, and from that hour she never left his bedside for more than a few minutes at a time. The Emperor remained surrounded by the members of his family throughout the day. As he was not asleep, and had not slept during the night, I gave him a mild laxative draught. Soon afterwards he fell asleep and slumbered till 6.30, when he said he felt hungry, and asked me to feed him. I administered a quart of milk with a little whisky through the tube. He received nourishment in this manner twice again during the day. He showed very little interest in general matters, but was very particular to have his tube changed directly there was the least sound in breathing.

Thoughtful for Others to the Last.—I have said more than once that Frederick the Noble was the most considerate of men, and I cannot forbear relating a striking instance of this quality which occurred within a few hours of his death. My sitting-room was close to his Majesty's room, but in order to reach the latter I had to pass through three rooms. In order to get to his bedside more quickly I generally used to go along the passage through the three rooms, and I had not slept during the night. Just before daybreak on the morning of June 13 it was dull and chilly. In consequence, I suppose, of exposure to the air in going by the balcony I became a little asthmatic. Whilst I was changing his cannula on two or three occasions during the night the Emperor put his hand lightly on my chest and looked up at me with a glance of earnest sympathy, thus manifestly expressing his regret that I too was suffering. Those who have much to do with the sick know well how prolonged illness often breaks down the natural framework of the character, making even those who in health were utterly unselfish come to be regardless of anything but their own suffering. Frederick the Noble in this, as in everything else, rose above the ordinary standard of humanity; even in the agony of death he remained true to his own generous nature.

Last Scene of All.—At 6 o'clock I called Mr. Howell, and at 5 I tried to snatch a few moments' rest in an armchair. An hour later, however, the Emperor complained of a feeling of sinking, and signified his wish that I should give him some nourishment. After this he seemed to be somewhat better for an hour or so, and a little later he passed into a deep sleep, which was, however, broken from time to time by the irritation in his throat. In order not to interrupt the grief of the sorrowing family, at 10 o'clock I took up my post in the room immediately adjoining the Emperor's bedroom, paying a visit to the Emperor every few minutes. At 11 o'clock the eyes of the poor patient, which had languidly followed every movement of the Empress, became fixed, the intervals in drawing breath became greatly lengthened, and soon after 11 a.m. I had the sorrowful duty of announcing to the Empress that life was extinct. With his broken-hearted family and several of his devoted servants kneeling around him, Frederick the Noble breathed his last.

Thus passed away the noblest specimen of humanity it has ever been my privilege to know. Of his military achievements and his political wisdom it would be presumption for me to speak. During his life his natural reserve and the circumstances in which he was placed led him to efface himself to a great extent so far as the practical conduct of affairs was concerned. He could not, however, but be full of kindness of heart, which thus came to be the leading feature in the public estimate of him. Only those whose official position brought them into personal contact with him, and a chosen few who were permitted to enjoy his confidence, knew that Frederick III. was a man of commanding intellect. His courage in the field is known to all the world; his compassion for suffering and misfortune, and his chivalrous forbearance towards the weak, are acknowledged most freely by those whom he conquered in war. It was my lot to know him under very different circumstances; to see him face disease and suffering with the same unostentatious heroism as he had confronted the enemy in the battle-field; to see him whilst standing in the very shadow of death still eager to do what he could for the people over whom he reigned; to know that he had the privilege of constant intercourse with the Emperor Frederick, who knew how much poorer the world is for his death. No one could know him even slightly without loving him; no one could be more intimately acquainted with him without reverencing him as one of the most large-minded and noble-hearted of men. Though naturally somewhat reserved and dignified, he loved to talk freely with all classes of people. One thing which strikingly struck me in him was the absolute genuineness, the transparent honesty of the man. He never affected a knowledge which he did not possess, but was modestly deferential to those whom he thought better informed than himself. Though active when the necessity for action arose, his nature was contemplative, and his mind essentially judicial. The manliest of men, he had the

gentleness and purity of soul of the purest of women. He has gone down to his grave leaving us the memory and example of a stainless life and a beautiful death.

CHARACTER SKETCH.—All difficulty in keeping often, especially in the case of a monarch, is to be avoided by using Goddard's Non-moracetic Plain Pencil, which is available in bottles, 1s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. (London, 1888). It is the only one of its kind, and is the only one that is not made of "made" material. The former expression would be a literal translation of the German phrase.

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THE HOLIDAY ON SATURDAY.

The harbor, though being visited on some of the boats, was not so crowded as on the previous day. The wind had shifted to the north, and the sea was very rough. The boats were crowded with people, and the harbor was a scene of great activity. The boats were crowded with people, and the harbor was a scene of great activity. The boats were crowded with people, and the harbor was a scene of great activity.

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THE MELBOURNE CUP AND ITS EFFECTS.

Last evening the Rev. W. G. Taylor gave, in the Wesleyan Wesleyan Church, what was termed a plain talk on "Sweep, Sweep, and Sweepings," dealing with the Melbourne Cup and its effects. There was a large congregation, and the speaker dealt with the subject in a very plain and straightforward manner.

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THE PRIMATE AND HIS CLERGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Sir, The very important question of the Primate and his clergy, which has been discussed in your paper recently, has suggested to me a subject which I have long wished to see ventilated, but which hitherto has been rather neglected. The subject is the position of the Primate and his clergy in relation to the State.

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THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The Zoo at Moore Park was not so well patronized on Saturday as on the previous day. The attendance was very fair, but not so large as on the previous day. The Zoo at Moore Park was not so well patronized on Saturday as on the previous day.

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THE SHAM FIGHT AT BOTANY.

The final parade of the whole-day instruction series for the partly-paid force was conducted in the neighbourhood of Botany on Friday. The manoeuvres consisted of a sham fight on the same lines as the two previous parades. The troops were divided into two main bodies, the 1st and 2nd Battalions, and the 1st and 2nd Regiments.

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THE FIELD STATE.

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HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE—THE RAJAH.

ON THE CELESTIAL STRIKE. The "Rajah" is a play produced at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday night, and it has been a great success. The play is a comedy, and it is a very good one. The play is a comedy, and it is a very good one.

The play is a comedy, and it is a very good one. The play is a comedy, and it is a very good one. The play is a comedy, and it is a very good one. The play is a comedy, and it is a very good one.

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THE CRITICISM THEATRE.

The very amusing and very large house at the Criticism Theatre on Saturday night, and it was a great success. The play is a comedy, and it is a very good one. The play is a comedy, and it is a very good one.

The play is a comedy, and it is a very good one. The play is a comedy, and it is a very good one. The play is a comedy, and it is a very good one. The play is a comedy, and it is a very good one.

THE ALHAMBRA.

Another full house was given at the Alhambra on Saturday night. The play is a comedy, and it is a very good one. The play is a comedy, and it is a very good one. The play is a comedy, and it is a very good one.

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THE AQUARIUMS.

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THE SKATING RINKS.

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The skating rink continued to draw well. The skating rink continued to draw well. The skating rink continued to draw well. The skating rink continued to draw well.

THE POLICE.

Mr. Delaney, D.M., presided at the Criminal Police Court on Saturday morning. The court was a very busy one. The court was a very busy one. The court was a very busy one.

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MAGISTRATE'S INQUIRIES.

A magisterial inquiry was held by Mr. H. T. Wilkinson, J.P., at the residence of Mr. Edward Arthur Hagan, Cardigan, on Saturday morning. The inquiry was a very busy one. The inquiry was a very busy one. The inquiry was a very busy one.

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FATAL FALL IN A CELL.

A magisterial inquiry was held by Mr. H. T. Wilkinson, J.P., at the residence of Mr. Edward Arthur Hagan, Cardigan, on Saturday morning. The inquiry was a very busy one. The inquiry was a very busy one. The inquiry was a very busy one.

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DEATH IN DARLINGHURST GAOL.

A magisterial inquiry was held by Mr. H. T. Wilkinson, J.P., at the residence of Mr. Edward Arthur Hagan, Cardigan, on Saturday morning. The inquiry was a very busy one. The inquiry was a very busy one. The inquiry was a very busy one.

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CASUALTIES.

Shortly before 4 p.m. on Saturday a sailor named William Fitzpatrick fell down the hold of the steamer "Karrington" at about 10 fathoms. The sailor was killed. The sailor was killed. The sailor was killed.

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SHARP PUNISHMENT FOR LARRIKINS.

The water police court on Saturday, before Mr. A. M. Fisher, S.M., Hugh M'Hugh, 15 years of age, baker, and John Bolan, 19 years of age, labourer, were charged with using a bottle of brandy, one bottle of pepper and salt, and a quantity of cigars, valued at all £5 10s, the property of Thomas Kelson. It appeared that the boys had been drinking the brandy and smoking the cigars.

The boys had been drinking the brandy and smoking the cigars. The boys had been drinking the brandy and smoking the cigars. The boys had been drinking the brandy and smoking the cigars. The boys had been drinking the brandy and smoking the cigars.

LAW NOTICES.

SUPREMACY COURT—MORAY, November 12. Terms of Court for the year 1888. The court was a very busy one. The court was a very busy one. The court was a very busy one.

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tenance, and an estimate of the

revenue to be derived from the probable kind imposes a salutary check on a Minister. Commissioners interested in making the railway system pay will be careful in estimating probable receipts of lines which may bring them into trouble. And even if the Minister obtains a favourable report from the Commissioners the Public Works Committee must still investigate the case. A double check is imposed on the improvident system which threatened the colony with a large number of unproductive lines. With such safeguards the COLONIAL SECRETARY may comfortably meet the influential deputation.

The railways in question were sanctioned by Parliament on the eventful night when, in a few hours, the country was committed to a large number of lines, estimated to cost many millions sterling. No Government ventured to submit to Parliament the final plans necessary before beginning work, and it is now necessary that the railway proposals should be formally sent to the Public Works Committee. What the deputation must show is that the proposed lines are likely within a reasonable period to develop a traffic which will give a remunerative return on the cost. We have never contended that railways should from the outset pay full interest on the capital expended. But it is due to the colony, which has to make good the deficiency that no line should be constructed unless with an early prospect of developing a payable traffic. What evidence is there to show that the Grafton-Tweed-Glen lines are likely to pay expenses and interest at once or within a few years? It is very generally thought that the lines will involve a serious drain on the country. The estimate of the cost of the Grafton to Tweed River line, 165 miles, was £1,980,000. The cost of the Grafton to Glen line, 103 miles, has been estimated at over £2,000,000; and, looking at the rugged nature of the country to be traversed, it has been thought that the amount would be near £3,000,000. And at the latter figure it would be no more costly, mile for mile, than the

If there were sufficient traffic, of course there would be no objection to the construction even of these costly lines. But that is the point for the deputation to show, not merely to the MINISTERS, but by evidence on oath to the Public Works Committee. Population is usually assumed to afford the best test of traffic. Mr. GOONPATRA complains that his railway management has become unproductive because so many additional lines have been constructed that he has now only 612 people to supply him with traffic for each mile of line, whereas he had 997 persons when he took office. That undoubtedly represents the chief cause of his failure to obtain payable results. When writing on this subject in 1884, we pointed out that of the 1268 miles of railway in operation in 1882 only 569 miles, comprising the main lines traversing the centres of population as far as Goulburn in the south, Nevertine in the east, and Murrumbidgee in the north, paid interest on the cost of construction; 679 miles of railways, comprising the extensions of the main lines beyond the points named and the branch lines, left a loss. And we urged then that, looking at the sparse population of the country which the 611 miles in course of construction were traversing, and at the still sparser population of the country through which it was proposed to sanction the construction of 1382 miles of other railways, that the inevitable result of their construction would be to add to the unproductive portion of our railway system. Writing over four years after the event, we now find by reference to the railway report of 1887 that every mile of the 611 since com-

structed has failed to give payable results. And not only is that the case, but a large proportion of the previously existing mileage does not yet pay cost. The extensions of the main lines have reduced the profits to losses; and the branch lines have added to the losses. Where in 1882 the COMMISSIONER, by including the bad lines with the good, obtained a net result of 5-13 per cent. on the capital cost, last year he only obtained a return of 2-97 per cent. What prospect then is there of railway lines giving payable results when traversing still more sparsely-peopled districts?

In the New England, Fentendfield, Clarence, Richmond and Tweed Rivers districts there is a population of about 60,000. To give them 268 miles of railway as proposed would mean a mile of railway to each 220 inhabitants. Now the question will be asked if Mr. GOODPACH complains that his railway traffic has been made unproductive because his railways have been so increased as to give only 512 persons to a mile, how is it possible that 220 inhabitants per mile can supply a payable traffic to a line cost-

ing twice as much per mile as the average cost of the railways of a large colony, and traversing for a large part a very arid country? Moreover, the population in New England is already served with railway communication, so that if it fed the line to Grafton it would cease to feed that to Newcastle. The Northern Line, since its extension beyond Murrumbidgee in New England has failed to give interest or cost, would become still more unprofitable. At the present rate of progress the population of the districts named will not in twenty years reach 512 persons per mile of the proposed railways—the number which Mr. GOODENOW complains of as having reduced his lines to a non-paying position. These are the considerations to which the deputation will have to address themselves when urging their claims for a railway. In time a second railway will climb the precipitous barriers of our northern coast range west of Grafton. But it may be doubted whether there is yet a population to supply traffic sufficient to justify the construction of such a line, which also, as its complement, will require a large

It is always a matter of interest to us to watch the movements of opinion amongst our neighbours to the south, and especially in matters that have a common and Australasian concern. It is a favourite theory on the banks of the Yarra that Melbourne always takes the lead in political ideas, and in catching the first sight of the policy of the future. But it would seem that the people of New South Wales are no slouch, that before they can be brought up in line with the advanced thought of Victoria, that advanced thought has turned its back upon itself, and this makes it very embarrassing for the tardy converts. Twenty years ago

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Victoria started the policy of protection with isolation, and the cry was "Victoria for the Victorians." Five years ago it modified the theory, and substituted the principle of protection with federation, the motto then being "Australia for the Victorians." Now a very large party is swinging round again, and declaring that at the next election it will secure a majority, and that the true policy is once more protection with isolation, and its motto is, "The Melbourne market for the Victorian producers." All this time the plain folk on this side of the Murray have been looking on, and wondering what the advanced political thought of Victoria will ultimately settle down to, and what is the true political gospel that the other colonies are to take from their teacher—the said teacher being at present in a state of unstable equilibrium.

Our readers will have noticed the programme formulated by the Victorian Farmers' Protection Association, the object of which is clearly to define a new fiscal policy, and to consolidate into one army every farmer in the colony, so as to force this policy after the next election, either on the existing Government or on any Government that may succeed it. The programme was the outcome of a special conference held in Melbourne on Wednesday last under the presidency of Mr. GEORGE DAVIS, M.L.C. This gentleman was clear and frank in his statements, and as they were received generally, though not entirely, with approval, they may be taken as in the main expressing the thoughts and purposes of the farming class in Victoria. To appreciate the position it is necessary to recall how that class came into its present fiscal position. Originally protection was not intended for them, but exclusively for the encouragement of manufactures; but it was extended to the produce of tillage in order to content the farmers with the new policy, and also give them the benefit of it. While they received that benefit they acquiesced; but since they have over-produced for the local market, they have found that protection is of very little advantage to them, and that for grazing purposes the tax is too small to give them a real monopoly. As Mr. Davis put it, "Everything that the farmer had to buy was bought in a protected market, and everything he had to sell was sold in a free-trade market." The statement is not strictly true, because Melbourne is partly a protected market; but it is true that the prices of produce in that market are determined by the free-trade market outside, and this must always be true where there is a surplus which can only be sold by exporting it.

What the farmers determined to ask for is an increased price on all imported live stock and meat; a higher duty on grain, on potatoes, on condensed milk, and on butter, cheese, bacon, and eggs; then improved and cheaper railway traffic; then irrigation water to be charged for only when wanted and as used; then a bounty on the export of wheat; and, finally, State bonuses for the establishment of new rural industries. These are all proposals for the benefit of one class, and the cost must be paid by the community generally. In return for this it is proposed to give consumers some protection against the adulteration of articles of food. It is very thoughtful on the part of the association to think of the general consumer at all, and one is almost led to expect that even this exceptional item on the programme had its origin in the desire to protect the producer more than the consumer, because it is evidently based on the idea that the local article is the only pure article, and that what is wanted is to prevent dishonest foreign competitors from stealing the market.

Mr. GEORGE DAVIS did not conceal from himself or his auditors that this one-sided programme was likely to meet with opposition, and he candidly admitted that there were three classes in the community who would oppose it. In the first place, there were the Federationists, of whom he took Mr. DRAXIN as the representative. Federation, he said, was a beautiful sentimental idea, but it was not practical, it was not immediately possible, and in the meantime the farmers ought not to be sacrificed to it, and it was their duty in their own interest to make a policy which impoverished them and did no immediate good to any one else. In the second place, they must expect to lose the hostility of the Chamber of Manufacturers. That Chamber represented the people who were really getting the benefit of protection, but who would not give equal advantages to those who worked on the soil. "They were the fat kind browsing on the rich pastures of protection, while the farmers were the lean kind who must not even put their heads inside the gate." The third party whose opposition was to be expected was the Chamber of Commerce, representing the merchants and the freetraders. Mr. DAVIS admitted that this class was consistent, though he failed to show that the articles they principally imported came into competition with what the farmers produced. But he certainly put it very clearly that the farmers who were demanding increased protection have to fight three different parties. Is the country party strong enough to win in such a battle? In a country with universal suffrage, a good deal depends on the distribution of the population, and in Victoria the township population is at least half. If, however, the farmers pull together as one man, they will no doubt make a stout fight, and if they do not win, they may at least make any modification of the tariff practically impossible. But it is clear that until this new intercolony quarrel is decided, Victoria cannot take the lead in promoting federation.

The other day we had occasion to refer to the action of the banks in giving encouragement to the excessive company-forming and land-buying mania in Melbourne, resulting in the raising of the rates on the one hand to meet the commitments involved by the speculations, and on the other to check the objectionable business. From the remarks of the Chairman of the Bank of Australasia at the ordinary meeting of proprietors in London on the 3rd of October, we learn that that institution had practically refused to foster the speculative movements, or to participate in the treacherous profits to be gathered from them. Some particulars given by the Chairman show the extent to which the speculative business has been carried, and tend to confirm the views expressed in an extract published in Wednesday's issue from a Victorian authority. That a bank which as regards the amount of its funds is the second largest in the

colonies should refuse to sanction unsatisfactory speculative business is about the best evidence that can be offered of its unsoundness. We may suppose that this bank was as anxious as any other to find employment for its ample funds at a time when there had been comparative depression; and that it refused to stimulate and what it regarded as treacherous profits which were worthy of the attention of every bank director and manager in Melbourne. It is the interests of traders and squatters, who are suffering from the dear money due to this unnatural and improvident speculation, which there is too much reason to fear will bring trouble on many of those concerned, the words and action of at least one of the banks deserve the widest notice. They practically declare, as we have pointed out, that the judicious action of the banks is desirable in moderating the excessive speculation, and controlling the injudicious trading. The natural growth of the colonies, though somewhat fitful, is rapid. Melbourne and Sydney are growing with unexampled speed. But there are limits to their expansion. The conversion of grazing or agricultural plots into town allotments long before they can be utilised, instead of hastening, really retards progress, and nothing better can be said for the undue inflation in the values of city properties by excessive speculation.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

This morning we publish the fourth instalment of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book, "The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Great." The chapters deal with the various stages of the illustrious patient's illness, and conclude with an account of the dethroned monarch at Potsdam. In the ninth chapter will be found an eloquent sketch of the personal character of the deceased Emperor. The difficulties under which Sir Morell Mackenzie laboured, and his criticisms of the German doctors, the suppression of the Emperor's statement of the Emperor Frederick, reflecting on the conduct of Professor von Bergmann, in the struggle to possible terms, and diagrams to show that Professor Bergmann made a wrong diagnosis, which was the turning-point of the illness, and hastened the Emperor's death, are dealt with in the pages we printed today.

Baroness the conclusion of the civic banquet at Melbourne on Saturday night, his Excellency Lord Carrington was compelled to withdraw in order to be by the special excursion train returning to Sydney. Sir Henry Lock, Governor of Victoria, placed at Lord Carrington's service his special travelling carriage, which was attached to the train leaving Melbourne at five minutes to 11 o'clock p.m. Accompanying his Excellency were Lord Hastings, Mr. Burrows, the Hon. Augustus Corry, and Mr. Wallington. On arrival at Albany the train, owing undoubtedly to its being so heavily laden, was two hours late. A division took place, and one half of the train to which was attached his Excellency's carriage was dispatched first from the border for Sydney. A quick run was made, Redfern terminus being reached at half-past 7 last evening, or only three-quarters of an hour after the time of arrival announced in the time-table.

Mr. FARRIS will not be at home at Admiralty House on Tuesday, 13th, in consequence of the garden party at Government House.

We are given to understand that the Premier has intimated to a number of gentlemen interested in the extension of the tramway from the Leichhardt terminus to Five Dock that it is the intention of the Government to proceed with the work forthwith. Considering the large population of the municipality and the difficulty of the public here in getting to the Parramatta River on public ferries, it is strange that the project has been so indifferently received for some time past. It is presumed that as the distance from Five Dock to the edge of the Parramatta River, opposite the winning-post of the champion course, is trifling, the line will be extended, and an invaluable benefit will be granted to the aquatic folk, who at present cannot traverse the river, and who have no means of using the Parramatta River course except by wading considerable time in getting there.

Our St. Petersburg letter, which we publish this morning, supplies an account of the annual fair at Nijni Novgorod, the eastern terminus of the Russian railway system, and on the route usually taken by travellers, and always by exiles, to the Siberian frontier. The city, which for nine months of the year presents a desolate appearance, and for the remaining three months is a scene of great activity; the manners of the people, and the attractions of the fair, are narrated by our correspondent. The characteristics of the Russian in matters of trade, exemplified in the action of a number of merchants who petitioned the authorities to veto a right granted to England for five years to supply fuel of Canadian-burnt oil by way of the Frozen Ocean and the Yenisei River, merchandise to Siberia, and also an effort to place restrictions on the supply of naphtha, are commented upon. The significance of the late interview between the Czar and the German Emperor, the Stressemann incident, the review of Russian troops at Riazan, and the prevalence of suicides arising from the simplest causes, are referred to in the letter.

The sitting of the Central Criminal Court will be continued at the Darlinghurst Courthouse at 10 o'clock this morning. The November sittings of the Metropolitan Court of Quarter Sessions will also be commenced. The attention of Constable Davis, stationed at Auburn, was on Friday last called to the fact that a stranger, dressed something like a warder, was in the neighbourhood, behaving in an eccentric manner. On searching for him he found him in the engine room of the West Company's works, Rockwood. He was for a time managed to elude capture, and it was not until the engines were stopped that it was ascertained safe to make a determined attempt to arrest the man. When captured he gave his name as Phillips, Prince Fernali. He was an Italian, and said he was born in Rome. When taken to the Parramatta lockup, inquiries were at once made as to whether any of the men of the Italian asylum had escaped, the clothing of the man bearing the stamp of the Gladstone Asylum. He had on a wander's coat and cap, no doubt considering this a safe passport to the outer world. No reply was received from Gladstone up to Saturday night, but a telegram was received from the Hyde police to the effect that an Italian dressed as described had escaped from the Gladstone Asylum. It was regarded as somewhat strange that the man should have been allowed to remain in the lockup so long after the Gladstone authorities had been informed that a man answering the description of their missing charge was awaiting identification at Parramatta.

The following is the order of musical service at St. Andrew's Cathedral this afternoon, 4.30:—Magnificat, Bridge in D; Nunc Dimittis, Bridge in D; Anthem, "I am Alpha and Omega" (Crisp).
The following is the report in connection with the Alfred Hospital for the week ending 10th November:—Number of in-patients at last report, 126 males, 75 females; since admitted, 22 males, 15 females; discharged, 20 males, 13 females; died, 1 male, 1 female; remaining in hospital, on 10th November, 121 males, 76 females; number of out-patients treated during the week, 206; casual cases treated, but not admitted, 182; total, 448.

THE BRITISH NAVY.
EIGHT NEW IRONCLADS AND TWENTY CRUISERS.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
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The *Daily Telegraph* states, with reference to the contemplated increase of the British navy, that the Admiralty propose to build at least eight ironclads, twenty cruisers, and numerous torpedo boats.

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EUROPEAN CABLEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
APPOINTMENT OF COLONIAL CONSULS.
LONDON, Nov. 10.
Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Mr. C. J. Johnston as Netherlands consul at Wellington, N. Z., and of Mr. Teesmith as consul at Dunedin for the Argentine Republic.

THE ASHFIELD LOAN.
LONDON, Nov. 10.
Tenders for the Borough of Ashfield Loan of £15,000, at 4½ per cent., will be opened on Thursday. The minimum is fixed at 100.

REVISION OF THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.
LONDON, Nov. 10.
The French Revision Committee has decided upon a charter for a new Constitution, which, if adopted by the Constituent Assembly, will have to be ratified by a plebiscite.

NEW ZEALAND PARCELS POST.
LONDON, Nov. 10.
The New Zealand parcels post service will be commenced on Thursday.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.
LONDON, Nov. 9.
The steamer *Echuca*, intended for the Australian passenger trade, has been launched at Middlesbrough.

THE VANCOUVER MAIL SERVICE.
LONDON, Nov. 10.
Sir F. Dillon Bell, Agent-General for New Zealand, Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, and Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, will, on Monday, consult together respecting the proposed Vancouver mail service.

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.
LONDON, Nov. 10.
The health of the King of the Netherlands is improving.

RABBIT DISEASE IN ENGLAND.
LONDON, Nov. 10.
Sir Saul Samuel has invited the Agents-General to send an expert to inquire into a form of disease which is at present decimating the rabbits on Lord Cholmondeley's estate, in Cheshire.

THE WHEEL TAX.
LONDON, Nov. 10.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) has abandoned the wheel tax.

THE INCREASE OF THE GERMAN NAVY.
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Admiral Krantz, the French Minister for Marine, declares that if Germany expends 250,000,000 marks in increasing her naval armament, France will do likewise.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN THE UNITED STATES.
LONDON, Nov. 9.
It is expected that as the result of the Republican victory at the recent elections Mr. Blaine, a former candidate for the Presidency, will replace Mr. Bayard as Secretary of State for the United States.

THE ROYALTY UPON THE GOLD-MINES IN WALES.
LONDON, Nov. 9.
The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has declined to reduce the royalty upon the gold-mines in Wales. The Crown claim the right to exact a royalty upon all the auriferous deposits which have recently been discovered by Mr. Pritchard Morgan.

MR. GLADSTONE IN THE BLACK COUNTRY.
LONDON, Nov. 9.
The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone yesterday drove through the black country. For miles along the route there were impromptu decorations in honour of the visit. The Right Hon. gentleman was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm.

THE DEFENCE OF BRITISH COLONIAL PORTS.
LONDON, Nov. 9.
It is stated that the Admiralty is arming three fast trading steamers and six steam barges, carrying rapid-firing guns, for the defence of Melbourne. The Admiralty offer that if the residents of a British port provide a vessel and defray the cost which would be incurred thereby, except as to guns and material, the vessel will be retained for the sole defence of the port.

THE MAORI FOOTBALL TEAM.
LONDON, Nov. 11.
A match was played yesterday at Halifax, in Yorkshire, between the Maori football players and a local team. The Halifax players won by four goals and a try to the Maori's one goal and a try.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL DRURY.
LONDON, Nov. 9.
The death is announced of Admiral Hyron Drury. The deceased officer was made a captain in August, 1867, was promoted to Rear-Admiral in April, 1875, and a full Admiral in August, 1879. He retired from active service on 7th April, 1885.

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TERRIFIC COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN AMERICA.

160 PERSONS REPORTED TO HAVE PERISHED.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.
An explosion occurred in a colliery at Pittsburgh, America, and it is feared that 160 persons have perished.

CAPTURE OF WADAI BY MAHDISTS.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.
It is reported from Tripoli that 70,000 of the Mahdi's forces attacked the town of Wadai. At first the Mahdists were repulsed, but eventually they captured the town, losing in the encounter 3000 men.

REBELLION IN THE SOUDAN.
A SORTIE FROM SUAKIM.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Some sharp skirmishing has taken place at Suakim. General Sir F. Grenfell has been unable with the forces at his command to dislodge the enemy, and he has applied to the War Office for reinforcements.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN PARIS.
FIVE ARRESTS MADE.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Five unemployed waiters have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the recent dynamite explosion in Paris. The dynamiters attempted to destroy two registry offices by loaded shells, and caused great destruction to property.

BISHOP KENNION.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.
The position of coadjutor to the Bishop of Durham, together with the living of Bolton, in Lancashire, which has been accepted by Bishop Sandford, of Tasmania, was first offered to Bishop Kennion, of Adelaide. Dr. Kennion, however, declined the offer, believing that his acceptance of it would be unfair to the Adelaide diocese.

CHARGES OF RITUALISM.
THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN CITED.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.
Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, has cited the Bishop of Lincoln to answer the charges preferred against him for alleged ritualistic practices.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE FROM AUSTRALIA.
THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT FURIOUS.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.
It is semi-officially announced that the Chinese Government are furious at the action taken by the Australian colonies respecting the restrictive proposals against Chinese. It is also announced that the Chinese Government insist upon the same rights being extended to their people as are extended to the peoples of other nations.

ANOTHER MURDER IN LONDON.
BLOODHOUNDS EMPLOYED.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Another woman has been murdered in the Whitechapel district. The horrible features of the crime are similar to those of the previous Whitechapel murders. In this case the deed was committed in a house. The body had been hacked to pieces.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
M. de Giers, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in accepting the Order of Osmanieh which was conferred upon him by the Sultan of Turkey, expressed the hope that Russia and Turkey would enter into relations based upon mutual confidence.

AN EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC.
GREENLAND SUCCESSFULLY CROSSED.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 11.
Intelligence has been received to the effect that an expedition under the command of a Dane named Nansen has successfully crossed Greenland from east to west on snowshoes.

THE FASTNESS OF OUR LIVES.
The continuous operations of machinery wear away the structure. Rest and inactivity are indispensable. What these are to machinery, Wolfe's Schnapps is to the human system.—(ADVT.)

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF QUEENSLAND.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SITUATION.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
The *Daily Chronicle*, in an article published this morning, advocates the right of colonial Ministers to be consulted in the nomination of Governors. The refusal of such a reasonable request is, says that journal, calculated to hinder federation.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SITUATION.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
The *Standard*, in an article upon the request of the Government of Queensland to be consulted upon the question of the appointment of the successor to the late Governor of that colony, and the refusal of Lord Knutsford to accede to the request, says that the Colonial Office has exhibited a want of tact which has been frequently manifested by that office in its dealings with young, spirited, and highly-sensitive colonies. In the long run the colonies would not consent to have their feelings wounded and thwarted when they consider that they ought to be consulted.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SITUATION.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Lord Knutsford is now at Balmoral, the residence of her Majesty in Scotland. He will, therefore, be unable until next week to come to a decision upon the objections raised to the appointment of Sir Henry Arthur Blake as Governor of Queensland.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SITUATION.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
The Liberals and Pallmallites, influenced by Sir Henry Arthur Blake's Irish record, will, in the House of Commons, on Monday, raise the question of his appointment.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SITUATION.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
The *Pall Mall Gazette* expresses the opinion that the appointment of unacceptable persons as colonial Governors will tend to promote the separatist movement in Queensland.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SITUATION.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
In reply to the Chief Secretary's telegram to the Agent-General, requesting him to inform Lord Knutsford that the appointment of Sir Henry Blake as Governor of Queensland had given great dissatisfaction, a message was received on Saturday morning stating that Lord Knutsford was in Scotland, but the Agent-General had wired him on the subject. The Agent-General, in a later telegram, expressed his opinion that a change will be made in the appointment.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.
SPEECH BY THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.
The Marquis of Salisbury attended the banquet given by the newly-elected Lord Mayor of London in the Guild Hall yesterday. Speaking on the Irish question, Lord Salisbury said that the Government would be resolute in the policy they had adopted towards Ireland. He believed that the Government would bring their policy to a successful issue.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL AT AUCKLAND.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
AUCKLAND, SATURDAY.
The R.M.S. *Zealandia* arrived from San Francisco this morning, and sailed again for Sydney at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The passengers for Sydney are:—

Messdames Allison, Beveridge, Bartlett, Bows and 4 children, Goddard, Meier and 2 children, Lakeman, Moses, Smith, Miss M. Smith, Messrs. J. W. Arnold, A. Allison, J. N. Deacon, E. Barrett, J. C. Buckland, H. Crawford, W. H. Gifford, H. C. Donovan, S. Donald, R. C. Fishburn, J. W. Goddard, W. H. Glass, Thomas Habir, T. H. Holloway, F. Johnson, D. J. Kempton, T. Lakeman, R. Lampert, R. M'Masters, T. C. Wall, J. H. Webb, A. K. Maynard, Norman M'Leod, W. Roe, John Ritchie, H. Shaw Smith, R. Smith, J. Strauss, L. Seager, G. W. Turner, G. L. Worley, P. Wilhelm, C. A. Harris, Jan. F. Robertson, and 55 in the steerage.

The known shipments are: To Melbourne, 33,800 cases; Sydney, 9300 cases; Brisbane, 33,775 cases. The prices are as lower than last quotations. Freight to Melbourne and Sydney, 22½c; Adelaide, 24c; Brisbane, 25c. Prices of barbed wire were nominally as last quoted.

Wheat, No. 1, 1d. 60c; No. 2, 1d. 52½c to 1d. 57½c; lower grade, 1d. 35c to 1d. 50c; extra choice for milling

with her autograph thereon, to be delivered free of Agency duty to the Italian Ambassador in London for the Syndeco of Ancona upon their undertaking, in the name of the Municipality of Ancona, to take charge of them and exhibit them to the public under proper protection, in the library of Ancona, which the testator founded for the promotion of technical education. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Margaret Levi, his manuscripts, pictures, plate, furniture, and household effects, the use and enjoyment of his house in Highbury, and the income for her life of the residue of his estate, which on her decease is to be divided among her nephews and nieces and his nephews and nieces, the value of his personal estate having been declared as £10,447, 12s. 7d.

close by the singing of the National Anthem.

Mr. A. Shadler, manufacturer, of this city, entertained his employees at dinner on Saturday evening, at his private residence, Altuna, North Shore, to celebrate the 25th year of service of Mr. C. O'Brien. Mr. Shadler, in proposing the health of the guest, referred to every feeling and complimentary terms to his faithful service, and took occasion to present him with a gold medalion, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Cornelius O'Brien, for 25 years' faithful service, from A. Shadler." And on behalf of Mrs. Shadler he received a gold ring set with brilliants. The guests were waited upon by the Misses Shadler, and after some music, &c., the company separated.

only heavy street traffic on the only thoroughfare that is spared for the purpose. The streets of Sydney city are too narrow to allow of cable trams such as exist in Melbourne, and were such a system adopted in Elizabeth-street would carry the traffic would be a very ugly one. Sydney requires just now—A railway to Circular Quay, to relieve the streets of so much passenger traffic, and give civil facilities for getting out of town; a board of independent commissioners, to manage the tramway system; a harbour board, to resume and rearrange the wharves; and a city inspectors board, to rebuild central areas, and provide thorough arteries for traffic. Not that such a situation can be termed a beautiful commercial city.

November 8. I am, &c., A. DILL.

confronted with all that was urged to the
understanding was then arranged. Why should
the party split again re-open the question? G
ally adhere to their compromise. Is not th
now risks up the coals composed of gentlem
never dream that the objection to the remov
continued to what they call the evangelical party,
to speak of Christ crucified, but do not care to
theological party certainly disclaims myself an
as belonging to them, who nevertheless have
with the central passage from the
second I could not bring myself to rec
reason facing that being monstrous here

<http://nla.>

position. I suppose some kind friend put in a word for me.
I am, Sir,
VICTIM.

8th November.

FAIRLAIN AND FRANKER DUFFINERY.—Complete sets (upper and lower) of gold mould artificial teeth. Fairlain instructions daily by the aid of nitrous oxide gas. Only address, Mr. J. I. Marshall, dentist, 410, George-street, near King-street. (Above.)

WELLER'S HAIR REMOVAL.—If grey, restores to original colour. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Taste Restoring. Shave hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, breaks only. (Above.)

WAGNER'S Baking Powder obtained the only first-class award for highest grade of merit. Wagner's Baking Powder is the best. (Above.)

KOGARAH.

KOGARAH. _____ FOR PRIVATE SALE.
KOGARAH. _____
City and County Investment _____

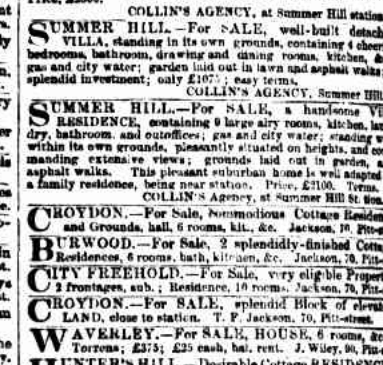
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, in SENATE, January 1, 1890.
 ROGARAR STATION.
 TERMS:
 \$2 deposit,
 12 weeks.
 \$2 deposit,
 26 monthly payments.
 \$2 deposit,
 50 monthly payments.
 24 per cent. off
 for
 Cash.
 PLATS
 AND
 PRICES
 from
 GARHARD
 and
 HAMILTON,
 76,
 Pitt-street.

NEWTOWN.—For SALE, 6-roomed HOUSE, built
 on stone, slate roof, large veranda, ten polished
 copper, bath; Torrens' title; price \$2400. Apply E. Hardy,
 House, Ballou-street, N.Y.

SEVEN ACRES good LAND, mostly cleared and
 valued, good supply of water, with horizontal saw-
 Horse. Apply to
 C. SAUNDERS, with Scales Park, Liverpool.

FOR SALE, by tender, freshed, 2 new HOUSES,
 rooms, near Keifer street. 340, Coatsworth-street.

SUMMER HILL.—FOR SALE, on an exceptional
 splendid site, commanding a fine view, FINEST RE-
 SIDENCE, 16 rooms, kitchen, and outbuildings, and in the neighbor-
 hood of handsome houses, stable, man's room, &c.
 In the view are magnificent beautiful, varied, and extensive



HOR SALE, Brick COTTAGE, 3 rooms, verandah, back and front, on 64 x 190 feet of ground, situated George-street Macdonaldtown. Apply W. Slogrove, tobacconist, Rotary-road, Waterloo.

REDFERN.—House, 6 rooms, w. h., copper, large yard, vestibules, hall, gas, &c. £500. Torrens' 106, Abercrombie.

M'DONALD TOWN, Union-st., near railway station, 6 Cottage, 4 rms., w. h., cop. £250. 106, Abercrombie.

ALBION-ST. Moore Park, 2 Houses, each 5 rooms, &c., returning 31s. £250 list. Torrens' 106, Abercrombie.

CITY Investment.—New HOUSE, 6 rms., hall, gas, &c.

GRAND Investment.—Terms, 3 new Houses, each returns \$4,000, \$2,000, and \$1,000, all Abreast.

YES, SATURDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, is the day of SALE of RIDGELL ESTATE. 1890

General Merchandise.

MASON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

IMPORTERS of every description of British, Continental, and American Hardware, Galvanised Iron, Builders' Ironmongery, Blasting and Sporting Powders, Dynamite, &c.

IMPORTERS!

Earthenware, Chinaware, and Glassware.

Amphibol, Val de Travers	Reynaud's Cigars, Roussell's
Cement, Robins and Power's,	Little's Henna

States, 20 x 10 Bangora
 Plaster, Whiting, Firebricks,
 Fireclay
 Pig Iron, Pig Lead, Sheet Lead
 Tins, Rusts, 14, 16, 18 lb.
 Axle Grease, Coal Borers
 Castile Soda, Salt Cake
 Hoofing and Shooning Felt,
 Polishing Shirts, Dresses
 Merryweather's Fire Engines
 Portable and Vertical Engines
 Foster's
 Farquett's Brick Machines
 Walker's Whisky, but and one
 Cork Distilleries, Irish distil
 ditto
 Lucien Foscauld's Brandies
 Skines, Bolls, and Case ditto

Fencing Wire, Iron and Steel
Nails—Copper, Pine and Rock
Sawed Timber
Brass Bells, Ors Bells, Twine
Oriental Tin Company's
Articles of China, America, China
Fingerboards, Wall Papers
Indians' Tools and Glassware of
ADVANCE made on Wood, Wall Paper, Hides, Metals, &c.

MARION BROTHERS, Limited,
105 to 125, Market Street.

DE LILLS, AND PHILLIPS
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
GENERAL IMPORTERS,
SOLE AGENTS
for
Johnson's Whisky W. E. Johnson and Co., Ltd.
Rochester Lager Beer Rochester Brewery Co., Ltd.
Glasgow Crown Whisky James Swire and Son, Ltd.
Dawson Bros.' Whisky Dawson Bros., Glasgow
Auld's Scotch Whisky James Auld & Co., Ltd.
Thurston's Blend Brand Thurston and Co., London
and Importers of
English Furniture Selected and shipped
Iron and Brass Bedsteads from London and
Lapp and Son's Plates of Mr. D. H. Davis,
China Victoria House, 21, Fleet Street,
Glasgow and Sunderland.

W. H. ARIELL AND CO.'S AGENCIES
SWALLOW AND ARKELL'S Prize Biscuits; Carterford, Giffen,
Jablons, and James' Choice Flour; Pabst's Pilsener Beer;
Baker's, well-ripened Flour; Daintree's Malt; Franks, and Co's
Spray in bottles, bulk, and tins, various sizes. See full
RECIPE BOOK in every tin. VICTORIAN COGNAC, Pure Brandy,
Rice, and Flour
ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN GOLD MEDAL Condensed Milk;
Swiss and Swiss made the market
HARVEY and NEVILLE'S Prize Starch, in packages and 1 lb.
Jubilee tins; Table and Household Vinegar, in bottles and
DAY and MARTIN'S Baking, in tins, bottles, and packets
PATENT MOKKA ROASTED Coffee
Baker's, Standard, and Prepared Oatmeal
Powder, in 1 lb. and 54 packages
F. M. LUNY and CO.'S Famous Salted Oil, in 1 pint and 1 quart
bottles
A. M. LUNY and CO.'S Prime Baking Powders, in 1 lb. tins, and

IN STOCK, Prime YORK HAMS, BACON, CUPRETS, SALT
 CURED, ELKME and SULTANA RAISINS, PRUNES, RAISINS,
 JAMS, MEATS, FISH all kinds, ENGLISH and COLONIAL
 CONFECTIONERY, ALL KINDS OF ALMONDS, FAIR BAGO, and
 GENERAL PROVISIONS.
 815, Kent-street, near King-street, Sydney.

ATREN'S **LIFE** **BOY** **ALL**

FIRST PRIZE Sydney International Exhibition, 1879-80; Mel-
 bourne International Exhibition, 1880-81; and Adelaide Inter-
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ALL **CELEBRATED** **BRAND** **ALL**

FRESH SHIPMENTS OF THE FINEST
Hides, Half-hides, Quarts, and Peltic now Landing.

HARRISON AND ATTWOOD,
Sole Agents.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS GIVEN AWAY
Buyers of A BOTTLE OF BURDALEMAN WHISKY
shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow. Perfidians from
all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, Stockpilers, and Spirit
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Wholesale Agents—
A. HILDER and CO., Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN WHITE WINE.—Carmichael's Per-
fidey, equal to best imported Hock, in cases 1 dozen plus
the off; 2 dozen guineas, 2½ per dozen.

H. S. BIRD AND CO.,
GLENLIVET WHISKY, very old, in bulk, bottle
 or jar. H. S. BIRD and CO., Macquarie-street.
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN Frontinquin, Tokay, Ge-
 neve, Manzanilla, Port, Sherry, Madeira. H. S. BIRD and
TYRA, New Season's, Half-chassis and Jam.
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OLD WINES.—Hockings' high-class dry and rich Old
 WINES, selected vintages. Office—414, George-street.
TRY A YOUNGER COOKING TOVE, you will be
 grateful. G. Fletcher and Sons, Oxford-street.
FRESHLY BREWED Water Makers and Others.—A. P. Frost.

**ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST OF
OUR HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES FREE
ON APPLICATION.**
Cooking Stoves for Gas, Coal and Wood
Dishwashers - Gas, or Kerosene Oil
Combined Mangles and Wringers
Washers, Mangles, and Wringers combined.

**Knife Cleaners, Mont Movers | Stoveholders
Fruit Preserving Jars | Extension Lattice Work
Carpenter's Tools | Ironmongers | Builders, etc.**

HEBBLEWHITE and CO., 414, George-street, Sydney.

C O O K I N G S T O V E S

The Younger Cooking Stove is the best and strongest ever put in the colony. We are daily receiving testimonials from all parts informing us that they are the best and cheapest stoves ever used. They are suitable for either wood or coal, and require no setting. We have all sizes in stock, from 24 to 36 inches long. The latter also will cook for 100 people. Duplicate parts can be sent for reduced price-lists and testimonials.

GEORGE FLETCHER and SON,
Ironfounders and Ironmongers,
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